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P.I. SPECIAL ENVOY EXPRESSES THANKS ON RECEPTION HERE

Imperial Favors, Hospitality of Capital Acknowledged in Statement by Aquino

Domei

HSINKING, April 30.—The Philippine Mission to Japan, headed by Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, accompanied by Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, Shozo Murata, arrived here at 5 p.m. today by air en route back to Manila.

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino, on the eve of the departure of the Philippine Mission from the Japanese capital, issued a statement expressing his heartfelt gratitude for the various Imperial Favors, the many courtesies and acts of hospitality, official and individual, that have been extended him and members of his suite during their brief sojourn in Tokyo. The full text of Special Ambassador Aquino's statement follows:

Awed by Imperial Favors

"The Philippine Special Mission, on the eve of our leaving the great metropolis of Tokyo, wish hereby to express our sincere and profound appreciation for all the courtesies and attentions that have been showered upon us during our sojourn in Dai Nippon. We have veritably been accorded hospitality, honor and distinction beyond our just deserts.

"It is impossible to state adequately our sense of thanksgiving and indebtedness to His August Majesty the Emperor of Japan, for receiving the Special Mission thereby enabling us to transmit the message of respect and gratitude of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and of the Filipino people for the support and assistance generously and magnanimously given to the Republic of the Philippines and for the happy conclusion of a Pact of Alliance between the two countries.

"But His Imperial Majesty did more. He deigned to have the members of the Mission at a banquet held at the Imperial Palace. In my own personal case as head of this Mission, on being accorded a decoration so high from His August Majesty the Emperor, in spite of my humble merits, my deep appreciation and gratitude is beyond my ability to express. Not only that but His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive individually every member of the Mission. For these extraordinary manifestations of Imperial favor and solicitude we are all the more grateful.

Japan's Solidarity Seen

"We cannot begin to enumerate the number of officials and individual Japanese who have so ably and sacrificially helped us to achieve success in the fulfillment of the duties and obligations we were called upon to discharge. To His Excellency, the Prime Minister, to Their Excellencies, the Ministers of State, to the subordinate officials and employes who gave their assistance, to many friends, and to the public at large we hereby extend our heartfelt thanks.

"We are more convinced than ever of the reality and strength of the unity and solidarity among the people of Dai Nippon; of the resolute will and determination of His Majesty's Government to prosecute the Greater East Asia War to its successful conclusion; of the earnestness of the people of every rank and station to work and sacrifice, to win or die. It was our rare good fortune to be in Japan when the cherry blossoms were at their best, when the spirits of thousands of Japan's heroic war dead were enshrined at Yasukuni, and when the living subjects reverently observed Tenchosetsu, the greatest of Japan's national holidays. Our admiration for Japan and her people has been enhanced by what we saw and were made to feel, for we have observed ample evidences of the soul of Japan exemplified by the grandeur and permanence of majestic Fujiyama and the beauty and tenderness of the beautiful Sakura."

Dr. Machado Dies

Special

LISBON, April 29.—A former president of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Barnardino Machado, died early this morning at Porto at the age of 93, according to a report received here.

Dr. Machado had been suffering from cancer for many years and his condition for the past several weeks was considered very serious. Dr. Machado withdrew from politics many years ago. During his political career he was considered a liberal and represented free ideas.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 29

On the lower Dniester, German troops yesterday gained a full defensive success against violent Soviet attacks. In the Jassy sector, despite the employment of fresh forces and strong bomber-plane squadrons, the Soviets again failed to break through our positions.

German and Rumanian formations partly in successful counter-attacks repulsed all enemy attacks and smashed numerous tanks.

Southwest of Kovel, the territory conquered on the day before was cleared of dispersed Soviet forces and one fighting group of the Red Army was wiped out in the course of this operation. Among approximately 2,000 prisoners, there was a divisional commander with his staff. A large amount of weapons and war material fell into our hands. From April 26 to 28 the Soviets lost 105 planes.

In Italy, no fighting of importance took place. German bombers last night attacked enemy positions and barracks at the Nettuno bridgehead with good effect.

Several enemy planes were shot down yesterday over the occupied areas in Western Europe.

Off the coast of Brittany last night a naval encounter took place between German torpedo-boats and British destroyers. In a hard fight one enemy destroyer of the Tribal class was sunk and 47 men were taken prisoner.

96 PLANES DOWNED BY BERLIN DEFENSE

U.S. Raiders Suffer Terrific Loss in Big Attack on Reich Capital on Saturday

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—The number of American planes shot down during their raid on Berlin, today, has increased to 96, according to reports released today by the German military authorities.

Berlin Defense Gets 85 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—The German military authorities announced today that a squadron of American bomber planes attacked Berlin on the forenoon of April 29, inflicting damages to residential sections. Reports up to the present say that German defense forces shot down 85 American planes, the greater part of which were four-engined bombers.

Raid Seen Large-Scaled

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—Today's anti-Axis raids on Berlin, though probably not as big as claimed by the anti-Axis, was apparently the largest-scale terror raid carried out this year by the enemy. Reports from London said that about 2,000 planes, composed of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, of the American eighth and ninth air force, and Lightning, Mustang, and Thunderbolt fighters, including those of the British second tactical air force, made their way over Berlin close to noon. These reports claimed that 1,800 tons of bombs were dropped.

The latest raid on Berlin was the second since the American air force raided the Berlin outskirts on April 18 and the twenty-second raid of the American air force on Europe. It was also the fourteenth raid on Germany. D.N.B. reports received here disclosed that huge formations of German fighter and destroyer planes fought the invaders in the air extending from Berlin to Brunswick. German ground fire was also intense all along the invasion route. Reuter reports admitted that the German air defense was intense and said that the Germans gave no ground and that furious fighting took place everywhere.

Gandhi's Health Poor

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Mahatma Gandhi's general state of health is "rather weak and gives rise to certain apprehension," a Government communique stated today according to a Bombay dispatch. It said that the Mahatma has no temperature yet but he has not yet recovered from the recent malaria attack and is generally weak.

One Million Tons Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 29.—German naval torpedo-plane units sank over 1,000,000 tons of shipping in the 11 large-scale attacks launched against anti-Axis ships in the Mediterranean area during the past nine months, German military authorities announced today.

Hungary Bans Meetings

Domei

BUDAPEST, April 29.—The Hungarian Minister of Interior issued orders today forbidding the holding of all meetings or demonstration parades during the period from April 30 to May 2.

FOE'S MOVES BARE LANDING OPERATION IN BALKANS LOOMS

Enemy Navy Active in Waters Off Greece; Anti-Axis Forces Massed in West Asia

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—With the formation of a second front likely in the near future indications are that an anti-Axis landing attempt in the Balkans is imminent. Berlin reports received last night said that the German military quarters were of that opinion. These reports quoted the German military quarters as disclosing that the enemy Mediterranean fleet had been observed patrolling the waters off Greece and that strong anti-Axis concentrations were also seen in West Asia.

Soviets Continue Onslaughts

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—The Soviets have concentrated the spearhead of their offensive on a sector north of Jassy and are continuing their furious onslaughts, as gathered from the reports coming in from the front.

The Soviets directed their guns on the German positions, but were met by a fierce counter-fire opened up by Reich artillery units. In this connection, German military authorities announced today as follows:

"The German artillery silenced 12 Soviet artillery units. In one section the German forces plunged through the Red Army's flank. The Soviet reserve forces, mustered in the rear, were thrown into panicky confuson."

From the foregoing announcement it would be judged that the Soviet offensive has been brought to a standstill. However, German military quarters admit that the Soviets are lining up crack units in the sector north of Jassy, and expect the fighting in that section to assume greater intensity.

Fighting on the lower reaches of the Dniester has abated somewhat, but the Soviets with a force of about one regiment are still attempting repeated offensives. However, strongly repelled by the Germans at every attempt, the Soviets are being forced to yield their ground.

In the Orhei area, the Soviets attempted to cross the river by amassing a powerful force, but have been annihilated by effective German counter-attacks.

New Operations in Offing

Special

BERLIN, April 29.—Transocean's military correspondent, Lt.-Colonel Alfred Von Olberg, retired, reports that signs have become very clear on the eastern front that the Soviet Army, at present, is aiming to achieve some success on the southern front. The correspondent said that it remains to be seen whether this should be regarded as a curtain raiser for an expected big offensive along the entire eastern front or just a small individual operation for the time being.

Recent developments in the fighting area between Pruth and Sereth, north of Jassy, indicate that additional strong enemy reserves have arrived, Olberg pointed out, and the Red Army, despite their failures of the past two days, have again launched new attacks.

The correspondent also said that the enemy, temporarily abandoning the idea of a frontal attack across southern Carpathians, have fully employed the second Ukrainian Army in order to destroy the German Army in the areas between Kishinev-Jassya and the Black Sea in concentric collaboration with the third Ukrainian Army. He further pointed out that in a thrust between Pruth and Sereth the Red Army is centering their activity on the rear of German communications in order to split the German Army in two between the lower reaches of Dniester and Sereth, north of Kishinev-Jassya, and then to encircle the German troops in a joint move from east and north. The question of break-through near Galatz into the Rumanian oil region may also become the strategic objective of the Soviet Army later on, he also said.

Soviet Forces Pushed Back

In the second combat area of the southern front, in upper Moldavia and eastern Bucovina, the situation must be viewed differently, Olberg said. Here the Germans have pushed back the troops of the first Ukrainian Army from the Carpathians to east of Kolomea Buczacs. In the opinion of the correspondent the Soviet troops were moved into this region with no specific offensive task but only to stop the German-Hungarian advance. It is still questionable, however, Olberg pointed out, whether these Soviet forces will, once their big offensive begins, be given a definite task of making a thrust across the Carpathians into Hungarian plains.

Axis Leaders Cable Felicitations On Auspicious Imperial Birthday

Reichsfuehrer, President Wang Ching-wei, President Jose P. Laurel Among Many Sending Congratulatory Messages on Tenchosetsu

Domei

BERLIN, April 29.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today, on the occasion of Tenchosetsu, sent a telegram of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

Wang Wires Congratulations

Domei

NANKING, April 29.—President Wang Ching-wei sent a cable of congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of Tenchosetsu today.

The text of the cable follows:

"On the occasion of Tenchosetsu, I, as the President of the National Government of China, extend sincerest felicitations to Your Imperial Majesty on behalf of the National Government and people of China and wish Your Imperial Majesty the best of health and happiness and Japan's increased prosperity."

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi sent a similar cable to Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Laurel Cables Felicitations

Domei

MANILA, April 29.—President Jose P. Laurel today cabled a message of felicitations to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The President, in his message, took the occasion to reaffirm "our faith in the ultimate triumph of our common endeavors to liberate East Asia."

Simultaneously, Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto dispatched a similar congratulatory message to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, requesting that through the latter's good offices his "warmest felicitations" be transmitted to His Imperial Majesty.

President Laurel's message follows:

"On the occasion of the natal day of His Imperial Majesty, the people of the Philippines and myself rejoice with the people of Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia and wish His Imperial Majesty many happy returns.

"The friendship between our two peoples is now being welded on the anvil of mutual sacrifice and will, I am sure, grow in strength with years as we reaffirm our faith in the ultimate triumph of our common endeavors to liberate East Asia."

Foreign Minister Recto's message reads:

"May I congratulate Your Excellency on the anniversary of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty and request that through Your Excellency my warmest felicitations for so auspicious an occasion be transmitted to His Imperial Majesty.

"I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate my resolve to exert all my efforts toward cementing more firmly the foundations of the friendship between the Philippines and Japan."

FOES BROWBEATING NEUTRAL NATIONS

Pressure on Sweden Increased; U.S. Press Demands Bombing Of Swedish Factories

Special

BERLIN, April 28.—Anglo-American pressure on neutral states and in particular on Sweden has been intensified, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse said today.

He pointed to the Central American newspaper report published by an American agency stating that the continuation of Swedish exports to Germany proved that Sweden was in the same situation as Holland and France. Britain had not hesitated to bomb factories of these countries. Why should Britain spare the Swedish factories? the paper asks.

He said that Berlin circles expressed the view that even this increased pressure would fail to achieve the object.

Then, referring to the London talks between United States Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius and Norwegian ex-King Haakon, the spokesman pointed out that it was quite possible that these talks centered around the American policy of acquiring bases and that the United States had requested the Norwegian ex-King to cede certain bases to them.

The spokesman significantly declared that Great Britain was watching the American endeavors at expansion with growing anxiety and that Soviet diplomacy also would be interested in this matter.

The Wilhelmstrasse in this connection recalled the statement made by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov on the occasion of his visit to Berlin in 1939 to the effect that the Soviet Union, as a big Power, could not afford to disassociate itself in the problems of Kattegat.

British Air Raid Oslo

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The British Air Ministry announced today that a British bomber unit bombed Oslo, the Norwegian capital, on the night of April 28, according to London reports. This is the first time that Oslo has been bombed since the attack on that city in September, 1942.

SOUTHERN REGIONS FETE TENCHOSETSU

Plane Funds Donated, Amnesty Given as Imperial Birthday Widely Observed

In celebration of Tenchosetsu, various programs were held throughout Greater East Asia. On the occasion a donation of 220,000 piastres to build aircraft was made in Saigon and a commendation of Japanese and native workers to serve in the industrial field in Djakarta was also filed. A grand rally for boosting foodstuff output was held in Manila and a meeting for bolstering the fighting spirit of Japanese residents was also called in Peking. The ceremony of paying homage to Nippon's war-dead was solemnized in Nanking and residents of Hsinking bowed toward the Imperial Palace.

Manchoukuo Holds Rites

Domei

HSINKING, April 29.—On the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu, the 43rd birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the 45,000,000 people of Manchoukuo prayed for the longevity of His Imperial Majesty and the continuance of prosperity of the Imperial Family at fitting ceremonies held throughout the country.

In the capital, felicitation ceremonies took place at the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army, State Council and other government offices, firms and schools at 9 a.m.

From noon a celebration was held at the Yamato Hotel under the joint sponsorship of the Concordia Association and Hsinking Special Municipality attended by many officials and prominent members of the public.

Convicts' Sentences Shortened

Domei

MACASSAR, April 29.—On the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu today a general commutation of sentences was granted to convicts in areas under the jurisdiction of the Naval Administration.

The magnanimous act on this day applied even to those with death sentences. The maximum limit of the commutation to convicts amounts to one-third of their sentences and varies according to their behavior.

Rangoon Fetes Day

Domei

RANGOON, April 29.—Tenchosetsu celebrations were observed here today under the sponsorship of the Japanese Association, the Japanese volunteer defense corps taking part. Present also at the function were the Japanese Ambassador Renzo

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

NIPPON AIRMEN HIT FOE'S GUN POSITION, AIR BASE AT MAULU

Group of 300 Tanks, Motor Vehicles Attacked; Two Barracks Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 29.—Dive-Bomber Units of the Japanese Army in the Burma area on Friday morning strafed and dealt deadly blows on the main section of an enemy heavy artillery position and a group of about 300 tanks and motor vehicles near X X, northwest of Kohima.

Meanwhile, another unit attacked the Maulu airfield, where the enemy air-borne troops had landed. Besides damaging two parked gliders, the Japanese airmen scored direct hits on two barracks in the vicinity and set them ablaze. They also dealt heavy damage to the personnel and huge amounts of parachutes on the ground in a strafing attack.

All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Kohima, Tsurihar Areas Hit

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—Japanese Air Units bombed the Kohima and Tsurihar sectors on April 26, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia announced today, according to a Kandy dispatch received here.

NEW ATTEMPT AT REVOLT IS SUPPRESSED IN BOLIVIA

Many Arrested, Others Flee—Chilean Cabinet Furor Reported Still Unsettled

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The Bolivian Government announced last night that another revolt attempt had been suppressed, according to a dispatch received here from La Paz. The dispatch quoted the Government communique as saying that numerous politicians who took part in the movement were arrested. The communique added that two generals, however, fled into the Chilean embassy at La Paz and that some others, including the publisher of the evening paper, Ultima, escaped into the Argentine embassy.

Special

LISBON, April 29.—The conflict between the five Radical ministers of the Chilean Government and the party administration have not yet been settled, according to a report from Santiago.

Louiz Cuevas, Secretary General of the Radical party, told the press that the five ministers would be automatically expelled from the party if they do not resign from the government within the next 24 hours. Although Cuevas declared that the Ministers should either resign or face being expelled from the party, Santiago political circles still believed that there was a possibility of a compromise.

VON PAPEN WILL REPORT ON SITUATION IN TURKEY

Envoy Arrives in Berlin—Compensation Trade Offer Seen Unsatisfactory by Press

Special

BERLIN, April 29.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Von Papen, arrived in Berlin today to report to his home government on the Turkish situation, according to a statement by the Wilhelmstrasse.

Although authoritative quarters in Berlin are refraining from commenting on the Turkish question before any official German statement on this subject is made, Berlin press reported that Turkey was willing to meet Germany half way in trade with other goods as a compensation for the suspension of chromium deliveries. However, the German press added, this matter, from the German standpoint, could not be settled by such a "compensation process."

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The Turkish vernaculars deny the report set afloat by the British that British military mission has arrived in Ankara for the resumption of the British-Turkish conferences, according to dispatches reaching here from Istanbul.

Nippon Fighters Foil U.S. Planes' Attempt To Attack Chiuchiang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 29.—Japanese Army Air Units, at 12:40 p.m. today, intercepted an enemy fighter formation, composed of nine P-38's, six P-40's and one P-51 of the United States air force in China, on their way to raid Chiuchiang. Two P-38's were immediately shot down, one of which was unconfirmed. Three P-38's and two P-40's were damaged and the remainder was compelled to flee. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 30.—Bomber plane units of the Japanese Army Forces in the China area yesterday morning attacked the airfield at Yushan in Kiangsi Province where the United States air forces in China were striving to install military establishments hurriedly as their advanced base. In defiance of the furious enemy anti-aircraft fire the Japanese bombers blew up the runway with numerous direct hits before returning to their base safely.

NIPPON AIRMEN NET 15 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

General Chen Cheng Believed Aboard Plane Shot Down In Fort Hertz Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN INDIA, April 29.—General Chen Cheng, sent by Chiang Kai-shek to confer with Lord Mountbatten in view of the imminent danger threatening Assam, is thought to have been aboard a four-engined bomber plane shot down by Japanese Air Forces near Fort Hertz.

Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Forces in a large combined bomber-fighter formation, attacked the south airfield at Imphal on the afternoon of April 26. They swooped down in fierce dive attacks in defiance of the heavy smoke screen and terrific barrage of anti-aircraft fire. Three Douglas DC-3 transport planes on the ground were severely blasted.

On the return trip the Japanese Air Units zoomed over the north airfield and blasted five Douglas DC-3 transport planes on the ground in spite of the furious enemy counter-fire. Following the attack on the north airfield, our Wild Eagles next engaged in a fierce aerial combat with 30 Spitfires encountered between Palel and Tammu. Seven Spitfires were sent hurtling to the ground.

One unit of the Japanese Air Force brought down one British Hurricane in an aerial battle over the Manipur plains. Another unit of our Wild Eagles came across an American four-engined heavy bomber, escorted by two fighters, over a position some 30 kilometers east of Imphal. The Wild Eagles gave hot pursuit for over a distance of 450 kilometers and finally caught the fleeing enemy planes near Fort Hertz. In this combat one of our planes was self-blasted.

The enemy bomber sent hurtling to the ground near Fort Hertz clearly bore the marks of the Chungking air force. It is surmised that an important Chungking official was aboard the plane, which was heading for Fukawng from Imphal, escorted by two fighters. Chiang Kai-shek had dispatched General Chen Cheng on March 30 in frenzied haste to Delhi for conference with Lord Mountbatten in face of the war developments on the Imphal front. It is known that General Chen Cheng was scheduled to inspect the war situation around Imphal following his talk with the British leader. Therefore, surmises are that the Chungking-marked bomber was carrying General Chen Cheng.

Scores Officials in Calcutta

Special

LISBON, April 29.—Senator James Mead, Democrat of New York, who made a world tour last year with four other congressmen, has written a book about his trip entitled "Tell the Folks Back Home." In his book, the Senator is highly critical of the affairs he found in Calcutta. He refers particularly to the "lethargy and indifference of authorities" in regard to the sending of supplies to the Burma front.

EASTERN DEFENSES OF IMPHAL PIERCED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Combined Nippon-Indian Forces Also Threaten Area South Of Strategic City

By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, April 29.—Enemy troops in front of Palel started a retreat toward the Imphal plains on April 26, thus indicating that their defense positions of Imphal have broken down on the eastern sector.

With the parallel advances of the crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces to Kunuda, seven kilometers north of Palel, and Kakuchin, seven kilometers northwest of Palel, the enemy is now exposed to the menace of being cut off from the Palel-Imphal highway.

Concentrating powerful units, including mechanized troops in the neighborhood of Wajin, 15 kilometers north of Palel, and other strong forces supported by heavy artillery and howitzer columns at Waikon, southern tip of the Lake Logtak (10 kilometers southwest of Palel), the enemy is now making frantic efforts to halt the Japanese advance.

Meantime, furious battles between the opposing forces have been continuously raging in the mountainous positions north of Imphal day and night.

Along the entire front, an offensive and defensive battle against Imphal is now imminent.

Retreating Foes Smashed

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 29.—With the main body of the enemy 20th division at Palel being forced to retreat in disorder due to the Japanese wedge skilfully thrust into the Palel position, crack Japanese units today are continuing their furious pursuit. The Japanese forces are subjecting the enemy to a concentrated attack and dealing them staggering blows.

With the organized resistance of the main enemy body at Palel broken, the enemy forces in the various strongholds and in the mountain tops were isolated and attempted to flee in twos and threes, making use of the darkness. Japanese tank units, however, caught them at various points and dealt them annihilative blows. The forces of the Indian National Army which were waiting in readiness at X X have also joined in the attack and are fighting powerfully to drive forward along the road to Imphal.

Enemy Corps Encircled

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 28.—Troops of the British-Indian Fourth Corps are now panic-stricken in the face of the vigorous assaults and heavy pressure exerted by the Japanese and Indian Combined Forces from the south.

With the defense positions at Palel and the area south of Imphal now threatened, the enemy forces surrounding the vital base of the Fourth Corps are now frantically engaged in constructing defense positions.

Having lost their fighting spirit, several hundred thousand of the enemy are in wild disorder having been caught in the Japanese encirclement following the cutting off of their retreat route.

In their death struggle the British troops had planned to break through the valley on the Kohima-Imphal Highway by forcing the Indian troops to occupy the lines north of Imphal armed with tanks and various other arms.

However, with the Kohima-Imphal Highway having been cut off at every point, the enemy, by their frantic maneuvers, are merely increasing their sacrifices.

Foe Suffers From Shortage

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 28.—The enemy Fourth Army Corps in the Imphal basin, the newly-organized Chungking first army in the Fukawng area and the enemy's air-borne troops, are barely maintaining their fighting power from supplies by air. The arrival of the rainy season has forced the enemy into difficulties.

All these enemy forces are suffering acutely from shortage of weapons and ammunition. In the northern Fukawng area the rainy season has arrived cutting off all land supply routes. And the tight-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Press Comments

Sunday, April 30

JAPAN-MANCHOUKUO ECONOMIC COOPERATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In view of the present conditions of transportation of goods and passenger traffic between Japan and Manchoukuo, exemption from customs duties of goods exchanged between the two countries has been decided on to take effect on and after May 1. Considering the circumstances under which Manchoukuo was born, it is quite natural that Japan and Manchoukuo are inseparable from each other. Ever since the national foundation of Manchoukuo, the ties between the two countries have been steadily growing stronger and they were bolstered further with the outbreak of the current war. It is, therefore, quite significant that the economic measure has been decided on at this important moment in order to secure smoother exchange of goods between the two countries.

It goes without saying that the current war is a sacred war for the emancipation of all the people in East Asia of which Japan, Manchoukuo and China form the nucleus. We can easily imagine the brilliant war results that will be realized with the perfect cooperation among the three countries in political, military, and economic affairs. Such close cooperation may be effected in different ways, the most practical measures lying in smoother exchange of goods, which will accelerate the bolstering of the material fighting strength of the three countries. In view of the difference in the economic structures and the industrial systems of the three countries, however, it is not always desirable to adopt drastic measures merely for the purpose of promoting the exchange of goods.

Considering the fact that Japan and Manchoukuo are now maintaining perfect cooperation not only in the political and military fields, but also in economic and industrial activities by placing their currencies at par with each other, we can easily foresee the far-reaching effect of the new economic measure.

In deciding on the exemption from customs duties of all goods exchanged between the two countries, the authorities had to overcome numerous difficulties. The efforts of the officials concerned, therefore, deserve our profound appreciation. It is quite obvious that there are as many difficulties to be overcome in extending the same measure to China at once. The measure just decided on between Japan and Manchoukuo, we have no doubt, will make the future of Greater East Asia infinitely much brighter.

FOR GREATER FIGHTING STRENGTH

ASAHI—Modern war has two outstanding phases—military and economic. Armed clashes will always remain an important factor to decide the final issue, but in modern war, which is essentially a total war, the economic aspect assumes greater importance as time goes on.

Economic war involves the problems of transportation and communications, and the dispatch of soldiers and ammunition constitutes a vital phase of military operations. As transportation exercises a control over the productive power and the daily life of the belligerent nations, it must be conducted with high speed and efficiency.

The agreement just reached between Japan and Manchoukuo to free from customs duties the goods exchanged between the two countries will produce a far-reaching effect in strengthening their fighting through the speeding up of the traffic and trade between them.

Manchoukuo, has now become an important food supply base and a vital center of heavy industries. The transportation between Japan and Manchoukuo is fast growing in volume, and it is by no means premature that measures as stated above have been decided on to remove the obstacles which have been hindering the fullest cooperation between the two countries in economic affairs, especially in transportation.

As the war situation grows severer, economy becomes an essential factor for victory. That is why the enemy is shouting, "Do not give Japan time." But to have time on one's side is not the most important thing—the greatest use must be made of it.

The authorities of Japan and Manchoukuo, however, by the measures just decided on, have shown themselves masters of time. They have revealed that they are quite capable of utilizing time as a means to bolster their fighting strength.

Bitter Rivalry Seen Between U.S. Army And Navy Commands

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Rivalry prevailing between the United States army and navy commands was revealed in the statement by Undersecretary of the Navy James Forrestal today who denounced the proposal by War Secretary Henry Stimson for consolidating the armed forces of the United States, according to a Washington dispatch. "Any such action now," Forrestal said, "would find the United States navy definitely in opposition." Other dispatches from Washington said that Forrestal's statement dampened the enthusiasm among Congressmen to start congressional moves for the early materialization of a unified command.

FLOOD IN U.S. WORSENS

Troops Mobilized as Missouri, Illinois Areas Inundated

Special

LISBON, April 27.—The second major Missouri-Mississippi flood in less than a year has approached a critical stage with 7,500 federal troops and state guardsmen working desperately to confine the torrential waters which have already inundated more than 500,000 acres in Missouri and Illinois, a New York dispatch disclosed.

It revealed that the Arkansas River in Oklahoma is also on a flood rampage. Fed by additional heavy rain, the Missouri River surged upward to near record in flood annals. Only one bridge between Kansas City and St. Louis remained open as the flood waters cut off all approaches of highways.

The dispatch added that at Star City, Arkansas, hailstones some large as hen eggs pelted the city for 15 minutes yesterday causing heavy damage to roofs of four mercantile houses and bringing business to a standstill for several hours.

U.S. Couple as Candidates

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Mrs. Edna Peterson of Santa Fe, New Mexico, today announced her intention to run for President of the United States as a Democrat, while her husband will run for President on the Republican ticket, according to a Santa Fe dispatch.

LITTORIA IS DESTROYED BY ENEMY BOMBS, SHELLS

Nine-Tenths of Youngest Town In Europe Smashed; Community Founded by Fascists

Special

BERLIN, April 25.—Nine-tenths of Littoria, which was the youngest town in Europe, has been destroyed by anti-Axis bombs and shells, Gunther Weber, German correspondent, reports from Italy.

The urban community, which was founded by the Fascist Government of Italy in the center of the Pontine marshes, has thus failed to attain the age of 10 years. The community was inaugurated by Premier Benito Mussolini on December 18 1934, after the construction of the town was completed within 30 months.

Immediately before its destruction, Littoria had a population of over 30,000 inhabitants and during the years preceding the outbreak of the war was visited by travelers from all parts of the world. The front line now runs some kilometers to the west of the town along the Mussolini Canal.

Eastern Defenses Of Imphal Pierced By Japanese Units

(Continued From Page 1)

ening of the rings of steel around the air-borne troops and the Fourth Army Corps in the Imphal basin and the past 50 days of heavy fighting have contrived to put the enemy in an awkward position. The enemy has moved his headquarters for the air-transportation of tanks to Calcutta and hastily built new connecting bases near Silchar in a desperate effort to supply its three isolated forces.

The desperate plight of the enemy may be seen from the fact that 74 and 63 Douglas transports were seen flying east and west respectively over a single point on April 23. With the arrival of the real rainy season imminent and the annihilative operations against the Imphal basin and the air-borne troops, the enemy's frenzy is beyond imagination.

U.S. Needs Landing Vessels

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the U.S. Naval Affairs Committee, submitted a supplementary budget totaling $1,800,000,000 for the construction of landing vessels to the House of Representatives today, according to Washington reports. In submitting his budget Vinson declared that the demand for landing vessels by the United States Navy is increasing.

MACARTHUR IS OUT OF U.S. ELECTIONS

Says He Does Not Covet Post Of President Nor Would He Accept It

Special

LISBON, April 29.—In a surprise statement issued early this morning, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, declared that he would not accept the nomination for presidency, according to a report from his headquarters.

Upon his return from the Hollandia operation, MacArthur said, "I have had brought to my attention a number of newspaper articles revealing, in the strongest terms, a widespread public opinion that it is detrimental to our war effort to have an officer in high position on active service considered for nomination for the office of president. I have on several occasions announced that I was not a candidate for the position. Nevertheless, in view of these circumstances, in order to make my position entirely unequivocal, I request that no action be taken that would link my name in any way with the nomination. I do not covet it nor would I accept it."

MacArthur first announced that he would not be a candidate in August 1942 when newspaper reports from the United States hinted that he was not receiving a large amount of supplies because he was considered a political threat to the administration.

MacArthur's statement today partially resembles the statement made by the Civil War general, William Sherman who declared that, "if nominated I will not accept, if elected I will not serve."

The General's clear-cut announcement thus ends the controversy which has been raging in America for some months as to whether or not he would become the Republican nominee.

JINNAH'S PLAN IS FAILURE

Tried to Bring Punjab Gov't. Under Control of Muslims

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The efforts of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, to organize an actual Mohammedan cabinet in the Punjab have ended in failure, according to a dispatch from New Delhi.

The report said that Jinnah had been conferring for the past week at Lahore with Kizan Hyat Kahn, Prime Minister of the province, for the organization of such a cabinet but that the talks broke up yesterday.

In view of the fact that the provincial cabinet was one in which Mohammedan influence was overwhelmingly strong, Jinnah proposed that all the Muslim members be made faithful to the ideology of the Muslim League and that the cabinet be called hereafter a coalition cabinet. In this manner Jinnah attempted to bring the provincial government into Mohammedan hands to all practical purposes. Kahn, however, refused to accept.

SLIM RATIONS FOR YANKEES

'Only Luck' will Alleviate Meat Shortage, Says Bowles

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Americans face a dark future as regards food rationing, according to the discouraging news issued by Chester Bowles, chief of the Office of Price Administration, appearing in the recent issue of Colliers magazine, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Bowles warned that there would be no lifting of gasoline rationing until after the Pacific war, adding that "only luck" will bring about alleviation in meat rationing next year. Furthermore, sugar rationing will not be ended until the war in Europe is over, he declared.

Sardinia Coal Mines Poor

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Under anti-Axis occupation, the output of the largest Italian coal mines in Carbonia in Sardinia has dropped to one-tenth of its normal production. Radio Bari, of the Badoglio regime, today said that the output of the Sardinian coal mines in the seven and a half months after the Badoglio capitulation amounted to 200,000 tons compared with the 1,900,000 tons produced in the same period of the preceding year.

Bombay Feels Quake

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Earthquake shock of great intensity was recorded at the Bombay Observatory shortly after 9 p.m. last night, according to a Bombay dispatch. The observatory officials said that the epicenter was about 4,210 miles from Bombay and estimated it to be in the New Guinea vicinity.

Foe's Supplies-by-Parachute Plan Fails As Wind Guides Them to Nippon Troops

By T. OKUBO
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 25.—Vari-colored parachutes—blue, white, red, yellow—suddenly unfold in the skies like some exotic flower bursting into bloom in an aerial garden. These are supply-bearing parachutes dropped by the enemy's Douglas twin-engined planes in desperate efforts to sustain the line of supply to anti-Axis forces around which the Japanese ring of steel and fire is ever tightening.

The Douglas planes roar past our front lines toward their trapped forces on a daily average of 14 to 15 planes—at the most 20 to 30 planes. In the last frantic death struggle, air-transportation is the only means of supply to the enemy.

Everywhere in the jungles around the Indo-Burmese border one comes across clearings marked with signboards indicating that these are stations for air-borne supplies. All the enemy positions in these mountainous regions, sometimes with small airfields, have been planned on the tenet that air transportation of supplies is an essential requisite. In fact the tactics of sending supplies by air have obviously been a part of Mountbatten's strategy in his campaign against Burma and also in Auchinleck's plan for the defense of the Imphal Plains.

Red parachutes mean rice, green, salt and flour, white stands for canned goods and yellow denotes ammunition as our forces have discovered from bundles frequently wafted to them by unexpected changes in the direction of the wind. These presents from Churchill have brought many a joyful chuckle and grin on the faces of our men.

The piano in the barracks at the enemy's artillery position in Tidim had been brought there by a transport plane. A Douglas transport can carry about four tons of freight at a time or can take forty armed men.

To meet the needs of the British soldiers, who demand mirrors and toilet articles as a necessary equipment in field fighting and who refuse to set foot in the jungle to carry supplies, enormous transportation facilities must be mobilized to carry the colossal mass of material. However, despite huge amount of material and ammunition madly rushed to the fronts, inevitable collapse looms imminently for the enemy.

CHIANG ARMY USED AS CANNON FODDER

U.S. Aims to Cut Own Losses By Sending Chungking Soldiers to Firing Lines

By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, April 27.—American forces in India are sending Chungking troops to the foremost firing lines in a move to cut down the casualties suffered by the doughboys, thus revealing their sinister scheme to sacrifice the colored races to further their own ends.

Frantic measures have been taken by the Americans to bolster their land and air forces in India. They are training Chungking army officers under the American military system and are doing everything they can to spread American influence among the lower ranks.

Training of Chungking airmen is being conducted not only in Chungking-controlled areas in China but in India as well, where the Army Aviation Academy for Chungking airmen has been founded in Allahabad.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, is making forceful demands to Chungking for the strengthening of the forces in the Fukawng area. Recently, Stilwell dispatched his officers to the various war sectors to inspect the Chiang forces.

In this connection, Chiang Kai-shek issued specially prepared instructions to the various district heads so that there would be no discrepancy in the answers given to the questions put to them by the American officers on matters relating to military operations and the conditions in the various districts.

From this, it is clear that Chungking has become a mere puppet of the American military leaders. This is also attested to by the fact that the 5th and 6th armies of the Chungking forces in Yunnan has passed completely into Stilwell's hands.

Chungking Forces Doomed

Domei

CANTON, April 26.—Trapped on the Ledo road by the advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, Chungking troops stationed in India confront the inevitable fate of being sacrificed on the altar of insatiable American ambitions.

From various reports in regard to the expansion of Chungking forces in India, it is gathered that American military authorities, who had taken charge of the Chungking forces on the pretext of reorganization, are demanding a further increase in men. In the face of American pressure, Chungking has been compelled to order further augmentation of men, which will be effected by recruiting Chinese residing abroad and by forceful mobilization or kidnaping in regions under Chungking control.

The number of middle school students or older students, who had taken refuge in the hinterlands with the fall of Hongkong, sent out to Calcutta is said to total a tremendous figure. These young men have been compelled to walk several thousand kilometers across mountains and rivers. From Shaokwan through Hunan Province to Chengte, then through Sikang Province, the men have trekked their way. Another route leads from Kweilin to Kueiyang. Privations and hardships beset both routes.

A large number of girl students mingled with the young men. On the other hand, boys and girls in the various areas were forcefully recruited simply on the ground that they could speak Chinese. Discord and discontent exist in the ranks of these coercedly enlisted men for the Chinese taken from the neighboring localities receive pay on the same basis as foreign soldiers as they can be used to advantage as English interpreters, while men from Chungking-controlled territory are treated as regular soldiers.

However, with both lanes of advance and retreat blocked by the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, uneasiness and an undercurrent of desperation prevails in the Chungking-Indian forces, even as thousands, completing their training in Chengte, await for air-transportation to India.

Conscription Bolstered

Domei

CANTON, April 25.—The Military Service Department of the Chungking regime has announced that the conscription system will be tightened, according to the Sao Tang Pao, official organ of the Chungking Military Council.

By the enforcement from this year of Article 8 of the new military law, all young men of the A and B classes will be subject to emergency compulsory recruiting into the regular forces.

Furthermore, in order to facilitate the mobilization of reserve officers, it is reported that over 300 officers' associations will be established throughout Chungking-controlled areas to act as registration and supervisory organs. Already, 200 have been organized.

Also, as a measure to end the dodging of military service on the part of the people, the Military Service Department has announced the promulgation of a new law effecting reforms in payment and treatment of conscripts.

Under the new ruling, a certain officer who had beaten a soldier to death at Nanping, Fukien Province, was sentenced to face the firing squad.

Although frantic efforts are being made to overcome the difficulties of drafting sufficient men for the army, it is reported that there are little hopes of improving the existing situation, particularly so in view of the sweeping advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces into India.

Southern Regions Fete Tenchosetsu

(Continued From Page 1)

Sawada and the Japanese Consul-General.

Japanese in Bangkok Celebrate

Domei

BANGKOK, April 29.—All the Japanese residents in Bangkok assembled at the Nippon Embassy at 8:00 a.m. to bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace. Similar rites were observed at all the Japanese corps stationed in Thailand.

A garden party felicitating the auspicious occasion of Tenchosetsu was held at the residence of XX Corps Commander at noon and many of the leading members of the Thai Army were invited.

Borneo Chinese Donate

Domei

NORTH BORNEO, April 29.—Japanese Forces at XX bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace, in the presence of the Supreme Commander in Borneo, Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, and other military officials. Rites were also observed at Api, Kuching, Sandakan, Brunei and Miri.

The Chinese Association in Kuching donated ¥100,000 toward the airplane construction funds and the donation ceremonies were held on this auspicious day.

SUMATRA SHOWING NOTABLE PROGRESS

3rd Year Under Nippon Rule Finds Economic Construction Greatly Advanced

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 28.—The third year of Japanese Military Administration of Sumatra finds the economic construction in that region so advanced that enough materials are now being produced to supply the needs of the inhabitants of the island and to send out the surplus to increase the fighting strength of Japan.

Fully two years had passed by March since the Japanese military authorities took over the administration of the former Dutch colony, during which the economic construction of the island progressed by leaps and bounds.

A recent event of particular importance in connection with the military administration of Sumatra was the conference of the 10 provincial governors that took place on March 14 and 15. This was the second conference of its kind that was held since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration Inspectorate in Sumatra. Whereas, however, the first session was concerned with general administrative policy, the second confined its deliberations to the increased production of foodstuffs, labor affairs, commodity prices and shipbuilding.

To Enforce Measures

In accordance with the decisions reached at this conference, the Military Administration will hereafter undertake vigorous enforcement of measures relating to these four items. On March 15, a Goods Selling and Buying Control Order was promulgated in view of the fact that there had been lacking a unified system of control over prices, inasmuch as the rising of prices on Sumatra had not been so sharp as in other parts of the Southern Regions. About all the measures that had been taken toward that end were the purchase of newly-mined gold, encouragement of savings, issue of lottery tickets and absorption of surplus funds.

The price control measure just enforced, is the first of its kind to be ever undertaken since the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration of the island. It is aimed at combatting hoarding, withholding of goods from sale and profiteering, so that the living of the people may be stabilized and the necessary articles of daily life supplied without fail. Official prices are to be gradually fixed for various goods in the order of importance.

The most effective means of assuring the success of the price control measure, of course, is seen to be the increased production of goods. The industrialization of the island centering on the production of daily necessaries has made considerable advance and the authorities are endeavoring to secure a further advance. The enforcement of this order, therefore, is expected to contribute much to the economic soundness and welfare of the people.

Following the gubernatorial conference, the chief accounting officials of the five northern provinces met in the conference hall of the Military Administration Inspectorate on March 23 and 24 and the chief accounting officials of the five southern provinces, at Palembang toward the end of the month.

The purpose of these sessions was to assure the thorough understanding on the part of the chief accounting officials of the provincial governments of the budget to be enforced as from April 1. The feature of the new fiscal year's budget is that the special accounts have been reduced and as much as possible of the budgetary items have been included in the general accounts. The distinction between ordinary and extraordinary accounts has been abolished in order to simplify the accounts and reserves have been increased to assure flexibility.

Appropriations for military operations and industrialization of the island to increase the self-supply and self-sufficiency of its economic life have been increased.

The importance of these economic measures is regarded as all the greater in that Sumatra is at present the biggest petroleum-producing area in the Southern Regions.

Heads Rebel Greek Regime

Special

LISBON, April 28.—George Papandrou was sworn in on Wednesday evening as the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the new exiled Greek Government, a Cairo report disclosed. The directors-general of the other ministries were reported to have temporarily taken over the management of their respective ministries.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL ATTACKED

Tension Between British Government and Coal Miners Revealed

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Tension between the British Government and coal miners was again revealed today during the debate in the House of Commons regarding the Government's anti-strike bill which provides for severe punishment for those inciting strikes, according to reports reaching here.

Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin was accused of having carried out a press campaign in order to influence public opinion in favor of the anti-strike law. It was added that false motives for the miners' strike in South Wales and Yorkshire had been announced.

EMPIRE TALKS SET FOR OPENING TODAY

Representatives of India Only To Take Part As and When Occasion Demands

Special

LISBON, April 29.—The London Conference of British Commonwealth prime ministers is scheduled to begin on May 1, it was announced today by the Dominions Office in London.

The prime ministers and their parties are to be the guests of the British Government. At the conference a wide variety of important matters connected with the future conduct of the war and those affecting the Commonwealth nations are to be discussed.

Representatives of India at the War Cabinet in London, His Highness Lieutenant-General Maharajah of Kashmir and Sir Firoz Khan Noon and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins are to participate in the discussions as occasion demands.

The Dominions Office announced that statements reporting the progress of discussions will be issued as and when it is seen appropriate but that in view of the nature of the subjects and the paramount need for security, these announcements would necessarily be stated in very general terms.

Curtin's Party Arrives

Special

LISBON, April 29.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia arrived in London today, according to a report from the British captial.

Prime Minister Curtin is the fourth and last Dominion Prime Minister to arrive in London for the conference which is to start next week. On his way to Britain, Curtin was taken ill in the United States and it was feared that he would not be able to arrive in London in time for the opening.

The Australian Prime Minister was accompanied by General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis land forces in Australia, Sir Frederick Shedden, Secretary of the Australian War Cabinet, D. K. Rogers, press officer and F. A. Mclaughlin, Curtin's private secretary.

Prime Ministers Mackenzie King of Canada and Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived in London on Thursday, while Field-Marshal Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa and Sir Godfrey Huggins of Southern Rhodesia reached the capital on Friday.

AERIAL OPERATIONS INTENSIFIED BY FOE

2nd Front Preparations Prove Costly; Reich Air Forces Bag 1,264 Planes in 24 Days

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, April 26.—With Prime Minister Churchill and other leaders of both Britain and the United States having already declared that the bombing of Western Europe by their air forces would become greatly intensified with the approach of their landing operations, it is clearly evident that the time has now come for their much-heralded second front. The large scale raids carried out recently on Western Europe by the enemy air force definitely point to this eventuality.

Since the beginning of this year enemy air raids on the continent have increased in ferocity with the month of March bringing a record-breaking number of enemy planes shot down by the German air forces. The period between April 1 to 24, moreover, broke the new record set in March with a total of 1,264 British and American planes shot down—an average of more than 50 planes daily. According to estimates based on these figures, the enemy, therefore, lost more than 10,000 men of their air forces.

The three-fold purpose of the enemy in carrying out the recent intensified air raids has been interpreted as follows: first, to exhaust the German air strength, particularly of the bomber planes; second, to destroy the power of German productivity; third, to destroy the supply routes, in particular, the railway lines leading to the Atlantic coast fortresses. Of these three, it is quite evident that the recent raids have been made for the third objective.

During the period from April 1 to 24, only two days were free of raids by American bomber or fighter planes. From April 1, daytime raids, in particular, increased in number. At the same time raiding from Italian bases became greatly intensified with 13 such raids made up to the 24th compared with only three in March. With the intensification of raids from bases in Italy, the bombing on the Balkan area also became more active. Such Balkan cities as Bucharest, Ploesti, Budapest, Zagreb, and others were raided and bombed several times.

One interesting new feature of the recent enemy raids has been the fact that some raids have been conducted by fighter planes alone, thus proving that the enemy has been bent upon the destruction of the German fighter planes.

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MORE INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE SET UP

17 Technical Colleges Founded In Renovation Effected by Education Ministry

In conformity with the new educational policy, amalgamation of 11 private colleges with departments of liberal arts and establishments of 17 new colleges of sciences, of which 11 were hitherto provided with literary courses, was announced by the Education Ministry on Thursday in the wake of the basic changes and improvements effected with regard to government colleges.

The newly-founded 17 colleges of technology include nine engineering colleges, four aviation colleges, one glider college, two electric-wave colleges and one petroleum college. Of the 17 colleges, 11 are those which formerly had only literary arts departments now replaced by science courses.

Other innovations effected in curriculums for the purpose of training doctors in a short period are the institution of short medical courses in the Keio University, and the Jikei and Nippon Medical Colleges, each admitting 100 students. Responding to the increased demand for veterinary surgeons, a veterinary and stock-raising course was founded at Keio University.

The changes effected in the educational policy thus resulted in the increase of 6,000 students in science courses, bringing the ratio of science students against those in literary courses to 5:5 whereas it was 2:7 formerly.

Amalgamated Colleges

The 11 colleges with liberal arts courses which have been amalgamated include the Aoyama Gakuin, Kanto Gakuin and Meiji Gakuin replaced by the Meiji Gakuin College, the Kyushu College and Fukuoka Higher Commercial School which were merged into the Kyushu Economic College, Matsuyama Higher Commercial School and Fukuchiyama Higher Commercial School replaced by the Matsuyama Economic College, the higher commercial school and college department attached to the Kansai Gakuin which were united into the Kansai Gakuin College, and the Nippon Tobu and Seibu Theological Seminaries which were merged into the Nippon Christian Theological Seminary.

Private universities and preparatory courses attached to respective universities have limited the entrance of freshmen to 3,300, showing a decrease of 5,200, which is more than 60 per cent of the total number of freshmen in previous years. Private colleges including those attached to universities have limited the number of new students to 50 per cent of the former number, totalling 12,000.

Among private universities, the Takushoku University did not admit any new students to the preparatory course while the Keio and Nippon Universities did not take new ones for the college department. The Ritsumeikan University has changed its status to that of college.

P.I. RAISES OUTPUT OF VITAL MINERALS

Production of Copper Trebles 1943 Mark; Shipments Being Made to Japan

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—Responding to the demand for steel and nonferrous metals as well as various alloys indispensable for wartime, the development of underground resources within the Philippines is making remarkable progress.

Due to the all-out cooperation of Government officials and private industrialists, the production of cardinal minerals within the islands has been increased.

Particularly noteworthy is the sharp increase in copper production which has more than trebled the 1943 mark.

Efforts are also being made to increase the output of chrome ore. In 1943, the increase in chrome ore production was comparatively small due to the concentration of mining operations on copper production. However, a production-increase plan was mapped out for this year in view of the rising demand for chrome.

Together with the sharp gain in the chrome-ore output, an increased production of manganese ore, which is adequately meeting the sharply rising demand, is also expected this year. The output of iron and coal is also expected to be increased.

Those minerals are being shipped to Japan where they are being converted into fighting strength. Chrome shipments to Japan in the 1943 mining year more than doubled the amount Japan had expected.

Due to the increased supply of daily necessities and mining facilities to leading mines in the islands, it is believed that the mineral production in 1944 will far exceed the 1943 mark.

Imperial Messenger at Kudan

The second day of the regular Yasukuni Festival was solemnly observed on Sunday with the arrival at the Shrine of an Imperial Messenger, Court Ritualist Atsushi Yaoita at 9 a.m. Attending the rites in which the Imperial Messenger offered worship were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and other high officials. On this day the sacred precincts of the Shrine were filled with worshippers from early morning. Various units of the Army and Navy, groups of students and other organizations came to pay homage to the fallen heroes of the nation. From noon to 3 p.m. members of bereaved families were allowed to worship at the Inner Sanctuary. Shown above is the Imperial Messenger at Yasukuni Shrine.

BIG ACHIEVEMENT NOTED IN CELEBES

Reconstruction Work Rapidly Pushed and Inhabitants Are Cooperating With Japanese

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—Rapid and extensive has been the progress of reconstruction work in the Celebes with promises of still greater achievements within the next few months, declares the chief of the Civil Department of the Japanese Naval Administration as he completed his one week's inspection of the existent conditions in the island. Describing the remarkable progress made, he declared:

"The fervent cooperation of the native inhabitants with the Japanese is the most outstanding impression from the trip. The chieftains everywhere manifested wholehearted collaboration. The establishment of the Macassar Provincial Assembly has strengthened still further the guidance of cooperative spirit on the part of the native inhabitants.

"The youth bodies organized in rapid succession in various districts are showing vigorous activity and much expectations are placed on the guidance of the general public through leadership centered on the nucleus of these youth corps. Due to the positive cooperation of the people in general, increase of food production, construction of roads, harbors and other projects are being speeded up with remarkable smoothness.

"It is surprising to note how well the Military Administration has penetrated even to the remotest hinterlands. This is the result of untiring efforts on the part of the officials of the Military Administration.

"Industrial development has attained results far surpassing expectations. In the field of mineral resources, better quality minerals than revealed by the initial investigations have been produced one after another. It is more than assuring that the entire region has been set on the right tracks for the strengthening of its fighting power.

"The wooden shipbuilding industry will operate in full force from this year with almost incomparable increase in production as compared with 1943. Material and labor supplies in this connection have also been set in order. Several cotton spinning plants will commence operations from May.

"It seems nothing short of marvelous that so few Japanese could have wrought such tremendous progress at the pace that it has been realized. In conclusion, I would say that the progress of construction work in the Celebes signifies the solidification step by step of the island's invulnerable position."

Bangkok Mayor Named

Special

BANGKOK, April 29.—The appointment of Colonel Krit Chansongkhram, member of the General Staff of the Thai High Command, as Mayor of Bangkok was formally approved by the Municipal Council on April 26. He succeeds Chup Osathanon, who resigned due to advanced age.

Imperial Army Tanks Rumble Thru Streets Of Tokyo on Sunday

Divided into three columns, the tank units which had participated in the Imperial review on April 29, rolled through the streets of the Metropolis on Sunday. Starting from the Onden entrance of the Yoyogi Parade Grounds at 9:00 a.m. the steel monsters of war rumbled past Shibuya, Osakashita, Nakameguro, Gotanda, Nihonenoki, Mita, Shiba Park, Shimbashi and made their appearance at the Owari-cho crossing on the Ginza at 11:35 a.m. Stopping there for a 30-minute rest, the leading tank was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Miss Haruko Kawata of the Mitsukoshi Ginza store, and tea was served to the tank crews by members of the Women's Association. Resuming their journey the tanks rumbled on to Muromachi and then toward Asakusabashi, between vast throngs of people lining the streets to catch a glimpse of these powerful war machines of the Japanese Army.

FETE FOR CONFUCIUS HELD

Many Notables Attend Ceremony At Yushima Temple on Sunday

The Festival of Confucius was held on Sunday from 10:00 a.m. at the Confucius Temple in Yushima, Hongo-ku, under the joint auspices of Shibunkai and the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Present at the ceremony were Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa, Viscount Kiezo Shibusawa, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Tsai Pei, General Baron Shigeru Honjo and many others. Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa officiated as master of ceremonies.

Chi Succeeds Yuan

Domei

HSINKING, April 25.—Yuan Chin-kai, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, has been relieved of his post at his own request because of his old age and succeeded by General Chi Hsing, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Manchoukuo, it is announced.

EXTRA PAY DECIDED FOR RICE GROWERS

Applies to Farmers Submitting Additional Quantity Over Designated Quota

To encourage farmers to produce more rice, the Government has decided to give an additional encouragement payment to the quantity of rice submitted to the Government over the designated quota, it was announced by the Board of Information Friday afternoon.

When farmers submit to the Government more than 90 per cent of the allotted quantity, the Government will give the encouragement payment of ¥40 to producing farmers and ¥15 to land owners for each koku above the specified quantity. When farmers offer more than the total allotted quantity, the additional encouragement payment of ¥100 will be given to farmers and ¥75 to land owners for each koku above the quota.

The encouragement payment, however, is paid to each farming community that has submitted to the Government more rice than allotted to its district, and then it will be divided among the farmers according to the respective quantities of rice submitted. Thus, each farmer is responsible to increase the rice submitted by his community to the Government.

In connection with this announcement, it was also announced by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry that the present rice purchasing price of ¥47 for each koku will be maintained unchanged. As it is necessary to make farmers give up the cultivation of "mochi-gome" (glutinous rice) as far as possible and produce common rice instead, the Ministry also announced that although in the present rice year the purchasing price of mochi-gome was 10 per cent higher than that of common rice, in the next rice year the difference will be reduced to 5 per cent.

GOLD BARS IN MANCHOUKUO WILL BE EXCAVATED SOON

Treasure Hidden During Russo-Japanese War Now Undergoing Search

Domei

HAILAR, April 27.—Some 30 gold bars, which had been buried at a certain point along the border of Hulunbuir by Shozo Yokogawa and Teisuke Oki who visited Halunbuir, now in North Hsingan Province of Manchoukuo, via Inner Mongolia on an important mission to blast the Russian railway bridges at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and an undisclosed amount of rails buried at the same locality, will be excavated shortly to bolster the nation's fighting power.

The gold bars were carried by these patriotic military agents in their expedition but were buried at a certain place in Hulunbuir owing to the strict vigilance kept by the Russian forces at that time.

This fact was disclosed by a certain Mr. Oshima, the only survivor of the Yokogawa-Oki party, some years ago and investigations as to the locality of the buried treasure were conducted in 1940 by the South Manchuria Railway Company and other circles concerned.

The rails, meanwhile, were said to have been used by Chinese troops as defense materials for the Manchuli-Hailar area at the time of the Soviet-Chinese conflict.

Lt.-Gen. Kihara Dies

Lieutenant-General Senpachi Kihara, retired, aged 75, succumbed to cerebral hemorrhage Thursday at his home in Suginami-ku.

Model Prisoners Released

On Tenchosetsu, Saturday, 256 model prisoners in 56 prisons in this country were released by the Justice Ministry.

Price of Commutation Tickets for Buses, Trams to Be Cut to ¥1.50 for Book of 20

To facilitate commutation for workers, changes will be made in street-car and bus lines, and fares will be reduced effective from May 5, it was announced simultaneously by the Board of Information and the Metropolitan Communications Bureau on Friday.

Non-essential traffic lines will be discontinued, while more vehicles will be used for transporting workers. Under the new plan, some eight bus lines, including the one running between Ginza and Asakusa via Ueno, will be discontinued.

Regarding changes in street-car fares, the price of commutation tickets will be reduced to ¥1.50 for a book of 20 tickets whereas at present a book containing 12 costs ¥1. Moreover, transfer tickets will not be issued.

The price of special commutation tickets used by laborers will be reduced to ¥1.50 for a book of 30 tickets, thus reducing the price of one ticket to five sen, which is one sen cheaper than before.

The cost of the commutation pass for laborers will remain at ¥3.00 monthly, while a set price of ¥2.50 has been decided on for the passes used by college and high school students and national school pupils. The ordinary monthly commutation pass will cost ¥3.50 on every line.

The price of bus commutation tickets will also be reduced to ¥1.50 for a book of 20 tickets. A book of 12 tickets costs ¥1 at present.

New commutation tickets can be used in common with street-cars and buses from May 5. The old tickets are valid till the end of October.

East Asia Round-Up

Food Drive Successful

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—Latest reports from the provinces reveal that the food production campaign is being successfully carried out with all elements cooperating wholeheartedly by keeping close touch with Government officials as well as offering voluntary labor service. Throughout the islands, fields are being tilled and rich harvest being reaped as joyous songs of rejuvenated Philippines fill the air.

Church Leaders Meeting

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—The unification of different Protestant denominations under the Evangelical Church of the Philippines has been completed and church commissioners representing 700 churches in different parts of the islands will meet here for a three-day conference beginning today.

Outlines P.I. Growth

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—The current war has given the Filipinos a Republic and a flag, fostered among the people self-confidence and worked for the development of the national language, which is an effective bond for solidarity, declared Emiliano T. Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, before teachers and parents at the San Juan Del Monte Elementary School on Wednesday.

Filipino Musician Dies

Special

MANILA, April 28.—Professor Bonifacio Abdon, 68, noted Filipino composer and violinist, died here on April 24. He was the first Filipino to direct operas in the islands with native actors. He was the director of the Manila Chamber of Music Society for 24 years.

War Dead Honored

Special

SHONAN, April 28.—Special rites were held at the Shonan Shrine Thursday morning in commemoration of the officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy, who died in battle in the various theaters of war. Members of the Malai Public Services Association also gathered at the Municipal Field to participate in another ceremony.

Service Corps Meets

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 28.—The first directors' meeting of the Japanese National Service Corps in Java was held here recently and they decided to donate a certain percentage of monthly earnings as funds to build aircraft, to cultivate castor beans, to contribute clothing to the native people, women to write at least three letters to Japanese soldiers and to deposit in banks more than one per cent of monthly earnings every month.

Boosting Light Industries

Domei

NANKING, April 28.—The Commerce Ministry of the National Government of China has decided on a plan to supervise and systematize productive activities of light industries in central China in parallel with the drive to attain the increased agricultural production goal set for this year.

Troupe Giving Performance

Domei

DAVAO, April 28.—The Greater East Asiatic Troupe which was recently organized here will stage its first outdoor performance in front of the provisional government building on Tencho-setsu, April 29, under the sponsorship of the Kalibapi.

Celebes Marketing Goods

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—Self-sufficiency structure in the Celebes is being rapidly realized in paper, tooth brushes and toilet soap which will be soon placed on the market.

Teachers' School Opens

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—In view of the increased number of school children, a teachers' training institute with a two-year course was recently founded in Sindjai and Soenggoeminasa, Kendari Peninsula, where only normal school graduates will receive training.

Aiding Native Mariners

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—The Native Inhabitants' Marine Affairs Service Association will be organized in the near future to offer various advantages to the native inhabitants engaged in the marine transportation service. The headquarters will be located here with branches in Menado, Banjermasin and Surabaya.

Permitting Fund Remittance

Special

SHONAN, April 28.—Beginning May 1, normal remittances of funds between Central and North China can be made without official permission, it was officially announced on Wednesday.

Pledge Full Cooperation

Special

SURABAYA, April 28.—More than 5,000 Mohammedans held a two-day rally here on Wednesday and pledged to give all-out cooperation to the Japanese Military Administration.

Celebes Youths Train

Domei

MACASSAR, April 28.—Celebes youths who have just completed the seamen's training course here are now undertaking training in land operations as well as in the Japanese language, signalling and also in Japanese etiquette. They are also studying aviation and sentry duties.

New Library Opens

Domei

MANILA, April 23.—A new library which was founded in the building of the Japanese Association here was opened on April 20 to all the Japanese residents here.

Governor Fetes Japanese

Special

LUCENA, April 28.—Governor Juvencio de Villa of Tayabas Province was host at an informal party given for the commander of the Japanese Forces here on Wednesday. During the function, pledge was made by both the Filipinos and Japanese for mutual cooperation and understanding.

LOCAL GERMANS OBSERVE LABOR DAY AT EMBASSY

Singing of National and Party Anthems, Playing by Nippon Navy Band Feature Program

German National Labor Day will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. today at the German Embassy. The program for the celebration, which will be held in the main hall of the Embassy, will begin with the entry of the Party Banner, and the playing of the Triumphant March from Tannhauser by a Japanese Navy Band under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander Naito.

Following the opening address, the band will play the Prelude to Meistersinger. Ambassador H. G. Stahmer will deliver an address and after the shouting of Sieg Heil and the singing of the national and the Party anthems the program will be concluded with the retirement of the Party Flag. Following the close of the program the Navy Band will give a thirty-minute concert of German songs and marches in the garden of the Embassy if weather permits.

In case of rain the Tannhauser March will be played at the end and not at the beginning of the program.

MEDICAL LECTURES GIVEN AT CONGRESS

Nippon Delegates Speak at 2nd Day Session Held by Asia Doctors in Shanghai

Special

SHANGHAI, April 27.—Lieutenant-Colonel Noboru Yamamoto, surgeon of the Manchoukuo Army, delivered a special lecture on the study of ethnology through fingerprints and plamprints at the outset of the morning session on the second day of the Third East Asiatic Medical Congress held here today.

From 10 a.m., three group meetings were conducted to discuss leprosy and contagious diseases, anatomy histology and parasitology, surgery and gynaecology.

In the afternoon, a special lecture on malnutrition among the Chinese people was given by Hou Hsiang-chuan, member of the German Medical Experimental Laboratory in Shanghai.

During the group meetings, which continued in the afternoon, a noteworthy exposition was given by Dr. Masao Ota, Japan, of the first group on the chemical treatment of leprosy through animal inoculation. Dr. Rokuro Takano, Japan, also disclosed interesting facts concerning the prevention of contagious diseases.

In group two, Professor Shigeteru Sugiyama of Kyoto Imperial University lectured on blood relationship in Greater East Asia, while in group three, Tang Tzu-chien, husband of the famous Chinese actress Chen Yun-shung, gave a report on cancer experiments. All reports drew great attention from the delegates.

Medical Congress Opens

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 26.—The Third Greater East Asiatic Medical Congress opened here today at 9 a.m. at Chentan University with a special lecture delivered by Liu Jun-chih, director of the Sanitations Bureau, on plans for sanitations administration and problems of medical education.

Later, the attendants were divided into three groups and listened to lectures on tuberculosis, physiology, biochemistry, dietetics, internal diseases and ophthalmology.

In the afternoon, a lecture on public health administration in Manchoukuo was delivered by Yen Te-jun, director of the Manchoukuo Public Health Bureau, which was followed by a round-table conference. In the course of the conference, reports were made on the studies of tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, and other infectious diseases.

From 5 p.m., the delegates visited the Radium Treatment Sanitarium attached to the Shanghai Natural Science Research Laboratory.

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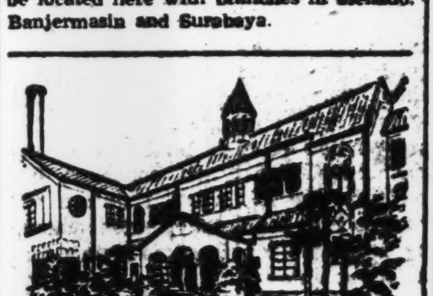

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1944

The United States Oil Supply

The United States Government's justification for the construction of the oil pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean on the avowed pretext of petroleum shortage in the United States has been revealed by oil experts to be untenable. More than one oil authority in the United States have come out with incontrovertible statistical data to disprove Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes' claim that the petroleum reserves in the United States would not last more than fourteen years at the present rate of consumption. Dr. Egloff, research director of the Universal Oil Products Company is one of these persons; Wallace Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is another.

It will be recalled that Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes stated in the December 1943 issue of the American Magazine that as the United States oil reserves would run out in less than a decade and a half, the United States must conserve the stocks at home as well as make sure of supplies abroad. In a word, he declared that it will be essential for the United States to establish a priority lien on the existing oil resources abroad—also said to be limited—as a measure of self-protection. Some substance to this alarm was given by the United States Senate Sub-committee on Public Lands and Surveys in its report made in August of last year which stated that on the basis of production in 1938, the petroleum reserves in 1942 in the United States would only last until 1957 while the world's total reserves would be depleted in less than thirty years.

Apparently for reasons of expediency, Ickes' statement regarding the remaining oil supply in the United States disregards completely the existence of reserves other than those which have been actually proved. As Dr. Egloff points out, new oil deposits in other areas than the three great oil bearing regions of today—the Middle East-Caucasus, the Caribbean Basin and Southeastern Asia—may be discovered in the future. Proved reserves which have been made the basis of the colored report by Ickes thus bear little relationship to actual reserves. The intensification of drilling operations in the United States which have been greatly restricted during the past two years may also uncover new untapped petroleum deposits which may sufficiently fulfil the needs not only of the present but of the future generation in the United States.

Wallace Pratt, in his article in the Oil and Gas Journal of December 30, 1943, estimated that the world's known oil reserves are more than 100,000,000,000 odd barrels, 20,000,000,000 of which are located in the United States, 45,000,000,000 in the Soviet Union and 40,000,000,000 in other countries within the world's three large oil producing regions. The world's actual reserves, on the other hand, exceed many times the known supplies. He stated that the future of oil may be envisaged as one of rising consumption and expanding proved reserves. In addition to the known oil deposits of 20,000,000,000 barrels in the United States, there are reserves of gaseous oil or natural gas, equivalent to about 17,000,000 barrels of liquid petroleum, which could be easily turned into liquid fuel at a cost slightly higher than that involved in the refinement of liquid petroleum. The proved oil deposits of the United States are thus equal to twice the figure which Ickes used as a basis in computing the number of years the oil reserves would last at the current rate of consumption. The improved drilling and refining facilities, more economic methods of consumption, and scientific ingenuity will ensure for the people of the United States of ample oil in the future. There is, therefore, no justification for the unnecessary alarm created by the leaders of the Roosevelt Administration about the oil wells in the United States running dry in fourteen years.

The purposes for which the huge oil reserves in Saudi Arabia will be utilized by the United States lend color to the belief that the United States is grabbing the petroleum reserves in this region, not to replenish the oil tanks at home for the future needs of her industries, but to push forward her imperialistic designs. That is clear from Ickes' statement in the American Magazine that the United States requires more oil in order to be in a position to wage a third world war if it should come. Ickes further explained at the time this Arabian oil undertaking was first made public in February that the Near Eastern oil was needed by the United States armed forces in carrying out their post-war task, that is, policing the world. That the United States armed services wholeheartedly endorse Ickes' avowed objectives has been made manifest through Under Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal who, according to the London Times correspondent in New York, declared recently that the development of the rich oilfields in Saudi Arabia by the United States would be a tremendous asset in the maintenance of "world peace"—peace by naked force!

The imperious action of the United States cannot but arouse grave misgivings throughout the entire world. Here is the United States, as in the pre-war days, incorrigibly intent on cornering the world's raw materials, for their possession no doubt will increase America's voice in power politics. How oil can be made an instrument of American national policy has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. Just before Pearl Harbor, the United States clamped an embargo on petroleum exports to Japan with the obvious attempts to make her acquiesce to the American imperialistic schemes in Asia. Only during the past few weeks, the United States stopped oil shipments to neutral countries like Spain, Turkey, and Argentina in order to coerce them into joining the anti-Axis camp.

Such a policy can hardly contribute to the creation of a peaceful world. Only free access to all the trade markets and raw materials of the world, which forms one of the cardinal war aims of the Axis Powers, can provide an enduring basis for universal accord and harmony. The raw materials of the world must not be prostituted for the advancement of one nation's selfish ambition to dominate the world but to increase the material comforts of all humanity. That must be the creed of the world if it is to be spared from such global holocausts such as the one raging today in unabating intensity.

Joshu After a Spring Shower

The rain which was pattering on my umbrella when I started from Ikao, ceased before I had arrived at Shibukawa. When I walked for half a ri toward Maebashi, crossing the muddy Tone, clouds had rolled away to the northward, and the rays of the noon-tide sun were pouring down.

How bright and fresh in the sunshine was the color of all things in nature after rain. The young leaves of the mulberry trees, which spread afar like an immense sea of green, were washed by rain, and had on each one of them diamond-like drops, glistening in the brilliant sunshine, which they seemed to inhale and then exhale like flames of golden-green color. Among the mulberry trees, the ears of barley and wheat, white as platinum, waved gently in the breeze, villages here and there surrounded by foliage seemed to be reflected in the blue sky. Red paper carp with white banners, to celebrate boys' festival, were flying in all directions. Myogi, Haruna, Onoko and Komochi, rising faintly in the distance, looked like masses of blue haze, frozen into firmness, and behind them were seen the snow capped mountains of Echigo. On the roofs of most of the cottages iris had been planted and as it was nearly May, the flowers, in varying shades of purple, half-hidden in their light green leaves, were out in bloom, decorating the house-tops, as if women who had decked their heads with ornaments.

A cool, refreshing breeze began to blow and the young mulberry leaves scattered their drops of diamond dew. The iris blossoms nodded to the blue sky from the house tops. The masses of cloud, which had been gathering on the horizon suddenly began to disperse and float away with the rise of the breeze, and two or three flakes of fleecy clouds drifted across the azure sky, and gradually melted away. What a delightful scene. And hark! There were heard merry songs of village girls picking mulberry leaves. After seeing this charming view, I would never again consider the scenery of the plain of Joshu uninteresting.—From Tokutomi Roka's Nature and Man.

A Year Ago Today

May 1, 1943

With John L. Lewis ordering 450,000 coal miners to walk out yesterday, President Roosevelt today issued an order to Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to take over the strike-afflicted mines. The Government has already begun taking over some of the mines.

* * *

Dealing another telling blow to the enemy who is already suffering from a dearth of shipping, Japanese submarines in the latter part of April torpedoed and sank two enemy transports in Southwestern Pacific waters, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters today.

* * *

As another instance of positive cooperation between Japan and China since China's entry into the current war, the Japanese Government today returned to the National Government of China all administrative rights in Kinhwa and adjoining districts in Central Chekiang Province as from today. By the present return of administrative rights of Kinhwa and surrounding districts, the Chekiang Provincial Government will administer one city and 33 prefectures including eight prefectures in Eastern Chekiang which were returned to the provincial government some time ago.

Who Is Fighting for Democracy?

Greater East Asia War Is Revolutionary Uprising by World Majority to Restore Asiatic Freedom

By M. OHGIMI
Written for the Nippon Times

II

Emotional slogans such as "Remember Pearl Harbor," the "Four Freedoms," the "Preservation of the American Way of Life," or the "Survival of Democracy," carefully devised for probable appeal to popular American psychology, apparently becloud intelligent judgment in America. These slogans apparently succeed to some extent in preventing the American people from seeing that American plutocracy started the war against Japan, with Roosevelt and Hull's connivance, long before Pearl Harbor; that none but American plutocracy itself menaced or menaces the four freedoms in the United States, that American big business interests are interested in the American way of life only insofar as it permits them to flourish; and that democracy concerns them solely as protective coloring. These misleading slogans apparently perform all too well their part in leading the American people blindfold to the slaughter, and stifling possible uneasy misgivings as to their leaders' immediate aim of reforging Asia's chains, or their larger aim of world domination, of which control of East Asia is but part. That, of course, is what they are for. Nevertheless, such slogans cannot alter history, or change the fact, of which all Americans must be well aware, that never once since Perry pounded on Japan's door with a salvo of guns almost a hundred years ago, and threatened her with war if she failed to accede to America's demands, have American imperialists deviated from the path of power in East Asia. Nor can they put a democratic face on the restrictive pact and unequal treaty; on the island annexation, fortified bases and fleet concentration far out in the Pacific; on the open door imposed on Asia together with a tight, closed tariff-barred door at home; or on the economic embargo, encircling ring, and other coercive means employed toward the undemocratic end of unlimited American expansion in Asia.

If, in spite of this, war emotion and deceptive slogan nevertheless obscure the real issues in East Asia for the American people, the rush of Standard Oil, the Morgan interests and affiliates to forestall their British and Soviet rivals in Western Asia and North Africa, no sooner had American armies blazed the trail for them; the indecent haste of American big business and high finance to secure economic control of India, even before the final crash of British political empire there; should be enough to show the American people what they are really in the fight for. If even that were insufficient, there are the post-war plans drawn up by Britain and America, as still more eloquent witness to the excessively undemocratic, world-enslaving objectives sought by Anglo-American imperialists in the present war.

Antithesis of Democracy

None will deny that a feudal system is the absolute antithesis of democracy. Yet no description could more exactly fit the post-war organization advocated by Cordell Hull and others, than the dictionary definition of the feudal system as one "in which vassals hold lands from their lords superior on condition of military service when required." According to Hull's genial blue-print for Anglo-American world domination, all who oppose Anglo-American dictates are to be summarily disarmed. Submissive vassal states are to be graciously permitted by Anglo-American plutocracy to maintain stipulated, limited armed forces, provided they hand over their air and naval bases as an earnest of good behavior and continued obedience. They would then be allowed to hold any strategically unimportant portion of their lands, in nominal independence, on condition of military service when required to repress such really independent states as might be too freedom-loving for abject submission to Anglo-American commands. They would further have the privilege of handing over any valuable raw materials or economic resources to the Anglo-American lord superior. The plan provides that such materials and resources be made available to all "friendly" nations on equal terms. "Friendly" is, however, left to Anglo-American interpretation; in this context it plainly means submissive, and what such "friendly" nation would be able to compete with the fully armed Anglo-American overlord on any terms? Anglo-American plutocracy would then sit back, at last satisfied, and proclaim to the desolate, subjugated world that this rule of force was peace and order; this feudal travesty, freedom.

It might make a very pretty picture were it not for the obvious flaws in the scheme. Can it escape lovers of democracy in America that were such a world-wide feudal organization set up, the well-garrisoned Anglo-American military, naval and air bases at strategic points throughout the globe, envisaged by its proponents, would present a threat to the peace, happiness, independence and security of neighboring peoples far more alarming than ever robber baron's stronghold in the middle ages? Can they ignore that freedom-loving states in the shadow of the proposed bases would be unable to ensure the steady flow of necessary imports to run their industries and keep their people from starving, or secure free outlet for their surpluses overseas, except at good pleasure of the self-appointed world overlord? Can American freedom-lovers fail to see that just as surely as the peace-loving, freedom-seeking, but freedom-denied masses of the middle ages finally arose and overthrew the armed might of the feudal overloads and their vassals, so would freedom-seeking peoples of this age, no matter how peace-loving, be compelled to forego all dreams of peace and a quiet fireside, to give battle to any such monstrous feudal organization were it by mischance set up, until its winged might were for ever overthrown? Only extreme self-deception, or deliberate intent to deceive, could permit any people to lend itself to the fight for any such war-pregnant, world-constraining, feudal organization, in the fair names of world peace, freedom and democracy.

Mars Asia's Contention

No verbal confusion, therefore, no emotional or misleading perversion of terms, mars Asia's clear-cut contention that the Greater East Asia War is a revolutionary uprising by the world majority to restore Asia's freedom, abort this world-embracing feudal plan; and secure the now established common prosperity region against all aggressive manifestations of Anglo-American political, economic and financial imperialism.

When, however, a power and profit-craving Anglo-American minority, faced at long last with a revolutionary war against its centuries' old encroachments on the rights of the Asiatic majority, has the temerity to call its reactionary, tyrannical effort to suppress that revolution, a war for freedom and democracy, and simultaneously, apparently all unaware of the open inconsistency, produces Hull's amiable plan for holding the world in permanent subjection by iron force, the confusion and perversion of terms is so complete as to imply that in America today, freedom and democracy are dead, their very signification forgotten.

If, however, these once bright ideals of freedom and democracy are still a living force for the British and American people, if they truly imagine themselves to be fighting by their light, they have all too clearly been tricked into a war against the very cause they would defend. In that case they must sooner or later awaken to a realization that to continue the war for restoration and aggravation of the intolerable situation in East Asia, in which a power-loving, profit-craving Anglo-American minority with a racial superiority complex, backed its tremendous economic and financial power with big guns, bigger ships, and mass-produced planes to hold the peoples of Asia in subjection, is to fight for the dark forces of oppression, not for anything remotely related to freedom or democracy. Sooner or later the British and American people must face the paradox that freedom and democracy would be better served by overthrowing the undemocratic forces in their midst, than in continuing the fight against the peoples of Asia who have at last gained freedom, unity and self-government, and mean to keep them. Indeed, the unresolved mental and emotional confusion noticeable in the United States as to their country's real war objectives, in such striking contrast to the serenity of purpose and singleness of aim with which United Asia is fighting to secure and preserve its new-found freedom, is in itself an indication that some realization of the real issues is already struggling in the American sub-conscious with the preconceived ideas and prejudice on which the American people have so long been fed.

Should Be Warning

If, on the other hand, the British and American people are not deceived by their slogan-makers, but are themselves a party to the deception; if the British commoner prates of freedom and democracy in the inner hope of sharing in the proceeds of renewed spoliation of Asia, and still thrills to the idea of wider and still wider bounds of empire for Britain; if the general American public are at one with their dollar Imperialists' aim of unrestricted profit through world domination, and look to their share in the loot in the shape of an ever higher standard of living at the cost of an oppressed exploited Asia, the misery both peoples suffered in the depression after the last war should warn them of the more probable wages of lending themselves to such deception. It should indeed be clear enough that if the British and American people are out for gain, no less than if they are out for freedom, they are headed for certain disappointment should Anglo-American plutocracy attain its ends. It is all too evidently not Asia's rich material resources alone that the rival British and American political and economic imperialists are after. Both look with avid eye to its vast human reservoir, to unobstructed exploitation of Asia's unorganized, industrious workers, to check the rising power of organized labor at home, and nullify the strike weapon by which British and American labor contest their power. Not freedom from want, not a higher standard of living, but dearth within plenty, and irremediable unemployment on a far wider scale than after the last war would be theirs, should their imperialists succeed in their aim of controlling Asia's inexhaustible human, as well as material resources, and letting industry migrate to points where operating costs were lowest.

Fortunately for the people of Britain and America, however, not less than for those of Asia itself, the days when East Asia's millions could be exploited at will by British and American political or economic imperialists are over. East Asia's billion peoples are at last awakened, united, the common enemy of their freedom and welfare clearly identified. This war is to them, at least, no balance sheet in which the present bloody cost is set against future material gain. Asia is not fighting for gain. Its billion peoples are fighting for their freedom, freedom which most of them have reason to prize the more for once having lost it. Revolutions and revolutionary wars have been fought before by peace and freedom-loving peoples to shake off internal and external tyranny, to rid themselves of intolerable abuses, and to secure effective independence when all peaceful measures to redress long-suffered wrongs had failed. The Greater East Asia War is such a revolution on a grander, more heroic scale, fought in the final analysis on behalf of all humanity. And just as the storming of the Bastille, and "the shot fired at Lexington that was heard around the world" are remembered and celebrated as marking respectively the downfall of tyranny in France, and the dawn of independence for Britain's American colonies, so will Pearl Harbor forever be remembered, without aid of any slogan, as marking oppression's end and freedom's dawn for Asia.

End in Asia's Victory

Palace revolutions may be suppressed by force, one military coup d'etat give way to another, but the revolutionary uprising of awakened, freedom-seeking peoples, burning with the consciousness of a righteous cause, can never be stifled by force of arms, nor peace restored until their aims are won, as the United States, itself born of a revolutionary war, can witness. For this reason, Asia replies to those in Britain or America who may still look for a short, victorious war, that short or long, the revolutionary Greater East Asia War can end only with Asia's victory.

Harmony cannot prevail in a world part slave, part free, nor peace return to the world until the long suppressed aspirations of the now awakened world majority for justice, liberty and racial equality are met, and Asia secure for the Asiatics. Short or long, this long-overdue revolutionary war will be fought by United Asia until the dark forces of oppression are overthrown. It will be fought until Anglo-American imperialists, their satellites and followers, cease to be a menace to Asia, and give up their plans for world domination. It will be fought until it comes home at last to the British and American people that the game started by Anglo-American big business when it blithely challenged Japan to war; the bloody game in which the lives, fortunes and happiness of the British and American people are the stakes, but never theirs the gains; the monstrous game they are forced to play, not for democracy, freedom and peace, but for plutocracy, chains and strife, is decidedly not worth the candle.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Like the rain drops,
Which rest on the lotus-leaf for a moment,
Then fall,
So is man's life, fleeting and brief:
The world is filled full of pride, pain and affliction.

* * *

These things eschew,
Desire,
Anger,
Passion,
Greed:
Ask thyself "Who am I?"
The foolish
Strive not to know themselves:
Their course is set—
Perdition.

Jewish Power in America

Changes in Personnel of State Department and O.W.I. Expose Extent of Encroachment Into Political Life

Editor's Note: The United States is manifesting the symptom of its persistent Judaization by which it is meant that its State life has been susceptible to the influence of the Jews, though it is not manifested by outright Jewish ascendancy in political circles. The following article is a digest of an article written by Takao Mito and contributed to the Meiho Hyoron under the title of "The Process of Judaization in the United States."

During the last two years after the entry of the United States in the present world war, the increasing control of Jewish power in that country has been manifested in the form of the advance of the so-called Big Business or the American capitalist class. This has been marked by various events of unusual significance in political circles, especially in connection with the appointment and dismissal of high officials and in the reorganization of important government offices.

One of the most notable events of this kind is seen in the quarrel between Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who was also the chief of the Board of War Economy and Commerce Secretary Jesse H. Jones who was also the head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. While Wallace was in charge of the purchasing of war materials, Jones was the head of the organization that financed the activities of the former. Wallace impeached Jones for incompetency whereat the former was relieved of his post as the head of the Board of War Economy and had to be content with the comparatively unimportant post of Vice-President.

Although to all impartial observers, Jones was in the wrong, he was permitted to remain at his post while Wallace had to give up the position which he had painfully built up through laborious efforts. President Roosevelt established a new organ whose work consisted in purchasing raw materials of strategic nature and of securing necessary funds therefor. Moreover, as the head of the newly established Board of Economic Warfare one Leo Crowley, a close friend of Jones, was appointed. Although neither Jones nor Crowley is a Jew both are controlled by the Jewish financial power which is pulling the string behind them.

The Wallace-Jones quarrel came about in this manner: While Wallace tried to make the purchase of important raw materials from Latin America through political considerations, Jones restrained the former by showing reluctance to accommodate funds for the buying. It is truly a Jewish earmark that even in purchasing indispensable goods for the prosecution of war, business is given primary consideration. Thus, the idealistic exponent of the New Deal was relieved of his important post and buried in the "political grave"—the vice-presidency.

State Department Change

The offensive of Jewish financial power in America in this connection also brought about a change in the personnel of the State Department, especially the resignation of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State and the author of the so-called United States "Good Neighbor" policy toward the nations of Latin America. Although this policy is only a disguised form of American imperialism, the fact remains that it was quite successful while Welles was in his post, as may be inferred from the fact all nations of Central and South America, with the exception of Argentina and Chile, joined the anti-Axis camp under the guidance of American diplomacy. The cause for his resignation was ascribed to his personal quarrel with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, but the true reason is to be found in the subversive undertakings of Jewish power which found Welles an obstacle in its proposed big transactions with the Soviet Union, with the Moscow Conference scheduled to be convened shortly. Welles was widely believed to be anti-Soviet in inclination.

Welles was succeeded by Edward Stettinius, Jr. who had been the Head of the Lend-Lease Administration and before, the head of the United States Steel Corporation. Everyone in the United States knows how that U.S. Steel is manipulated by Jewish power in that country. Having thus replaced a trained diplomat by an amateur, President Roosevelt went on to apply a similar method of shifting the American envoy to the Soviet Union. Admiral William H. Standley was replaced by Averell Harriman as American Ambassador to Moscow, the latter having been a co-partner of Stettinius in the Lend-Lease Administration, Averell Harriman's father was Edward Harriman who tried to snatch the South Manchuria Railway from Japan at the close of the Russo-Japanese War but was stopped by the sagacity of Marquis Jutaro Komura whose keen insight perceived the American imperialistic designs in Manchuria. Harriman was an intimate acquaintance of President Roosevelt before his appointment as American envoy to Moscow and was in close touch with Jewish financiers. It is said that the controlling shares of the Union Pacific which is dominated by Harriman are now held by the Jews. Moreover, Harriman had already paid several visits to the Soviet Union both as a special envoy of President Roosevelt and as the head of the Lend-Lease Administration.

Soviet Relations Stressed

The appointments of Stettinius and Harriman suggested the new policy of the State Department to attach greater importance to relations with the Soviet Union at the direction of Jewish power in America. And this tendency was further intensified by the large-scale reorganization of the State Department itself on January 15 this year. The fact should be particularly noted that Leo Pasvolsky who had been a special adviser to the Secretary of State in recent years was appointed as member of two of these committees. Pasvolsky is a Jewish scholar born in the Ukraine. He is noted for his economic knowledge especially in connection with the Soviet Union. The United States is intending to carry out its policy of world domination by means of Jewish power, and in order to actualize this ambition, she must adjust her relations with the Soviet Union whose strength in world politics must be taken into special consideration. The appointment of Pasvolsky must be considered in light of this fact. Moreover, he had had experience in regard to the question of German reparations and the repayment of American loans to the Allied nations after the first World War. He also served as a member of the American delegation to the International Economic Conference at London, 1932-3, and has been a member of the Brooks Institute which is one of the most authoritative organs of economic research in America.

The State Department was reorganized because of the necessity of dealing with Soviet diplomacy in settling post-war problems and is in keeping with the appointments of Harriman and Stettinius. The Jewish power pulling the string behind President Roosevelt is planning to make big transactions with the Soviet Union.

Clashes in O.W.I.

As a third example of the Jewish offensive in the United States, I wish to point out the internal strife of the Office of War Information. This office was established in June, 1942 after America's entry into the current war as the central organ of propaganda and from the very inception it has been confronted by internal troubles of some kind or other. Evidently feeling that such controversies in the central organ of war propaganda might be utilized by America's enemies, the United States Government tried to conceal it from the public. But it finally leaked out.

The first big squabble arose in the Department of Domestic Information in April, 1943 when fifteen young officials resigned en masse on the ground that the policy of the office was based on deception which they thought would have disastrous effect on the morale of the American people.

The second clash occurred last February when it came to the surface in the New York branch of the Overseas Information Department handling American propaganda in Europe. Three high officials were dismissed while Sherwood, its head, who had been writing speeches for President Roosevelt, was sent to London. Elmer Davis, the chief of the Office of War Information, who carried out this drastic change, replaced them with two friends.

The reason for making this shift apparently lies in the American policy of international plotting in preparation for the establishment of a second front in Europe especially in relations with neutral nations. For concerning the change, Davis stated in his instructions to the overseas branches of the Office that the war leaders of the United States desire that the war of nerves should be carried on with greater vigor. The truth seems to be that the discharged men had objected to the United States policy of circulating false reports and Sherwood stood by them, whereat Davis with the support of President Roosevelt drove them out.

President Roosevelt is responsible for the prevailing unbridled acts of the Jews in America. It is immaterial whether or not Roosevelt has Jewish blood in his veins. His acts and his leadership in conducting the war have been completely Judaized. He intends with Jewish support, to gain the fourth presidential term, as well as to act as the chairman of a world peace conference.